then to all. At the battle of Aims he was mentened in St. Armand's despatches, and probably not undeservedly; but at inkermann, where mass felicities leaves in autumn, the Prince commanded the reserve, which, of course, kept him out of danger, and the next merning, when his turn would have come, had the fight again been reserved, the Prince carried for Constantinople to recruit his health. All Paris was full of it, and the Times correspondent, whose duty it is, like every other such difficult, to post its readers are courant with opinion as it grows, and oscillates to an i fro, wroke the tale as it was told to him, and the government isolf was the chief party to blame; for leaving out of Canrobert's despatches the fast of Prince Napoleon's departure, and sending round to all the joarnals with a probibition to the same effect. Twenty-four hours afterwards, however, on second thought, the Moniteur itself published it. People then began to think there must be semething in it, and Prince Napoleon, if he is belied, has great reason to exclaim with the former occupant of that throne, which perhaps, he one day hopes to mount, "Save me from my friends."

It appears that M. Fould the Minister of State, is toticing to his fall, and that it is attributable to his deepeame strugicles is regain the popularity in the imperial councils jabien he is said to have lost, that this gagging of foreign newspapers is resorted to. For not content with breaking his lance at the London Times, he is now running a muck at the New York Herallo. On receiving my last parket of chat journal, which should have outsined copies bearing date November the 12th, 13th, 14th and loth I discovered the 13th and 14th copies had been extracted, and the price of the original postage reduced accordingly. Insstead to your agents to inquire if the same conflexation had taken place in their instance, and was answered in the affirmative. Is this on account of dear Mr. Soulé again? What a glorious immortabilty for one so avaricious of notoriety. And Spain, I se

President of the Council Espartero.
Foreign Affairs Luzareago.
War O'Donnell.
Ju tes Aguirre.
Frances Codiado.
Interieur Salazar.
Public Works Lagan.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN. ADDITIONAL RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE. We translate the following from the Invalide

Russe, of November 20:—
General Prince Menschikoff's report of November 12 shows that the siege works of tre enemy before Sebastopol have not advanced by the least in the world, and that our fortifications continued, as hereworld, and that our fortifications continued, as heretofore, to support with success the fire of the besiegers. Each night, not only are all damages repaired, and the dismounted gaus replaced by others,
but in many other respects the means of defence
have been strengtheased. During this time the
enemy has been fortifying his right flank as far as
the town theif of Balaklavs.

In order to complete the first hasty relation of the
rangularry affair on the 24th of Oct. (Nov. 5),
Prince Menschkoff now sends more circumstantial
details, which are given below:

BEFORT OF GENERAL DANNENEEG. COMMANDING

REPORT OF GENERAL DANNENBERG, COMMANDING

Prince Menschied now sends more circumstantial details, which are given below:—

REFORT OF GENERAL DANNENBERG, COMMANDING THE FOGETH CORES OF INFANTRY.

Nov. S.—According to the plan agreed on for execution by the army of the Crimes, on the 24th of October, I made the following arrangements.

Licuseant General Soimonoff, who commanded the right column, had orders to array his troops before daybreak, and to execute an offensive movement by supporting his left flank on the left bank of the ravine called Kilene-Balka, in order that, taking advantage of the facilities presented by the nature of the ground for his movements and for the nation, he might turn the enemy's forces stationed near the commencement of the ravine.

The left column, under the command of Lieutenant General Pavioff, was ordered to take twelve batallons of the chasseur regiments of Okhetsk, Borodino and Taroutino, and two companies of the 4th battallon of Rifles, and to occupy and clear the beasydefiles beyond the Tcheraya Betchka, while the rest of the troops would advance by the new route, called that of the sappers. Then, forming in order of battle between the ravine Kilene Bulka and the drifles in question, this column was to act against the same height as the one under Lieut. General Soimonoff's column, instead of taking the direction above mentioned, pasced along the right bank of the ravine Kilene Bulka and the Mallen Bulka, and the matant duy broke, without traiting for the arrival of the left column, moved aparity or insidence, ast was then forced to do by the heavy the from the rifles of the enemy, who, not being threatened on his left flank, was able to concernate with his forces between the commune-beau of the Kilene Bulka and the valley of lakements of the Sollaw the foot regiment of Catherine-boury. Behind the right flank of these troops were posted, under the commander has defined by the backery for cavering the right flank, according to the plan of attack on the left has ked the Kilete Bulka.

In order to withdraw from the murder

cis, and a great number of officers, killed or wounded.

The regiments of the Chasseur brigade of the loth division of Infantry, and the 2d and 4th battaneous of the Infantry regiment of Casherinebourg, were obliged to descend into the upper part of the ravine, where there is a stone quarry. A very hot fire was kept up on this point; by order of Major-Cantral Jahokritaky, the battery of position No. 2 of the 16th brigade, with the light batteries Nos. 4 and 5 of the 17th brigade, occupied a just byging the ravine of Kilene Belka, and on the

ripht, in a line parallel to its direction. The in that of the batter, where the ougstick of the batter, there is ougstick of the last division of infantry, the chasseur rectinents of the companies and preceded by two companies of the data thation of sharpshooters and all their men attend with rifes, both part in the action. The criph ceimps. After that, when the regiments of the loth division of infantry descended into the rayles, and with some of the regiments maded light up, took part in the against the enemy, and a severe combat was precluded with alternate success. More it an once the enemy was hemmed it and thrown back on his right fank, but heir and a disrown back on his right fank, but heir and a disrown back on his right fank, but heir and the same that on the regiment of the last of last of the last of last of

This retreat was effected so slowly, and in such perfect order, that not only all our wounded, but even some of the enemy's wounded, two of whom were officers, were carried off.

The enemy, during his pursuit, having approached within range of grape-shot from the guns of the place, and of the musketry from the wall of defence, suffered enormous loss, and took to flight.

Major General Timofeiff bears testimony to the valor displayed by the whole of the Minsk regiment, and especially by Major Yevspavieff, who commanded it; by Captain Liabounoff, commanding the 4th battalion; by Captains Jonkovsky and Matskevitch, commanders of companies; by Lieut. Vorobief, Ensign Zagorovsky; by Second Captain Postolski, the adjutent of the regiment, who spiked two guns with his own hand, and who, when wounded in the arm, handed over the nails to Lieut. Vorobief."

wounded in the arm, handed over the mans of vorobief."

In addition to these complimentary details respecting the combat of Nov. 5, his Majesty the Emperor has also received from Aide-de Camp General Prince Meuschikoff the two subjoined reports, dated Nov. 12:—

1. September 12: 1. September 12: 1. September 13: 1. September 13: 1. September 14: 1. September 14

Nov. 12:—

Independently of the fiattering words vouchsafed by your imperial Majesty for the army and garrison of Sebstopol, words that I have conveyed to them by a special order of the day, in execution of your orders, Prince Galitayne has exactly fulfilled the mission confided to him. He has gone through all the bastions and batteries, where the seamen are stationed. The thanks and encouragements of the sovereign, which Prince Galitayne had the honor of being charged with in order to address them to these brave seamen in the name of your imperial Majesty, have not only redoubled their ardor, but have also touched every one of them to the bottom of his soul. They listened with tears of tenderness to the words of their monarch and father, who is full of care for his well-beloved children, as your imperial Majesty deigned to express yourself in the rescript with which you honored me on the ilst of this month.

It is with a similar sentiment of pious and grateful veneration that the troops have received the gift and benediction of her Majesty the Empress. After a religious ceremony, the image of the Saviour, brought by Prince Calitayne, was conveyed, accompanied by all the inhabitant the city contains, from the church of St. Michael to the Nicholas battery, and thence this holy image was carried, with the suitable religious ceremonial, into all the bastions and batteries, in order to bless their defenders. All the men present Hstening with pious attention to the address of the priest, prayed fervently, and came up to also the holy image of the Saviour.

This image is now deposited in the place prepared for it near the entrance gate of the Nicholas battery.

In my report, addressed to your Imperial Majesty im-

the basis the holy image of the Saviour.

This image is now deposited in the place prepared for it near the entranse gate of the Nicholas battery.

II.

In my report, addressed to your Imperial Majesty immediately after the grand sortic from Sebastopol of Oct. 24 (Nov. 5.) I had the honor to testify that their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Dukes Nicholas Nicolaievitch and Michael Nicolaievitch proved themselves on the field of battle, under the warmest fire of the enemy, not only worthy in everything of their high position, by coolly confronting danger, but also that they had set an example of true warlike curage. Their presence in the midst of the fire excited all and each to perform their sacred duties to the sovereign and the country.

The troops confided to my command were witnesses of this, and the intrepidity they displayed in this combat, so fierce on either side, was assuredly the fruit of the thought that the sons so dear to the monarch and to Russia were in our ranks, and that each man ought to take example from their self-denial.

Is my order of the day of Oct. 29 (Nov. 10.) I deemed it my duty to recall once more to the troops these soldierity virtues of the Grand Dukes, and I took the liberty of saving that, unfor the fire of the camp, they had shown themselves to be like brave Russian soldiers.

But I should not be tulfilling my sacred duty as a loyal subject to your imperial Majesty and to all Russis if I were to pass over in silence some circumstances connected with the dangers to which their Highnesses were exposed.

After showing on the field of battle all the extent of their courage and song front, the Grand Dukes desired to visit that very same day the bastions and batteries, in order to convey from their own lips to the brave seamen the thanks of the monarch, in execution of your orders. At this moment almost all the batteries were in play and particularly at the kourgace Malakhoft the free was incessant. So that the whistling of the balks, and even of their Butheseas and nearly at their fe

the content to the content to the original of the content to the c

lation of all the stores of war which it contained, evidently prepared for operations of great extent in the East, the more we are satisfied that Sebartopol is the central point of Russian accordancy over the Black sea, and that in attacking that strengtheld we have gone straight to the heart of her position. If further proof were needed, the vehament efferts made to refleve the place and the designerate character of the defence are the best evidence that to leave Sebastopol standing is to leave the independence of the East unprotected. The Western Powers, therefore, undoubtedly do include in their demands, according to the phrase in M. Drouy de Laluy' deepatch, "a limitation of the power of Russia in the Black Sea," and that limitation they hope to impose on Russia by the eventual reduction of Sebastopol. The primary motive of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in conveying to Germany an estemble acceptance of the four points is, of course, to suspend the action of the German Powers, to bind them down to a system of neutrality, and to raise up fresh points of difference between them and the Western States. Possibly the Russian party in Germany may have fastered their patron, the Emperor, that, by his apparent readiness to make ascrilices to the restoration of peace, which the Western Powers repudiate and discredit, he has even established some claim to the more active support of his German accomplices; but the secondary object of Russia, in acceding at this time to the terms she peremptorily rejected in September, is probably the hope of saving, by the irterposition of diplemsey, that fortress which must, in all human probability, fall when it is again assailed by the whole united power of England and France.

If the form in which Russia has conveyed this proposition to Berlin has been correctly reported to us by our correspondent in that city, there is a material departure from the spirit and the tenor of that article in the Anglo-French note which relates to the protectorate of the Danubian Principalities. The pr

Loss at Alma. 2
Sickness, &c. in trenches, 600 per week, six weeks. 3
Cavalry, &c. 25th and 26th. 3

THE MILITARY RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.

THE MILITARY RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.

[From a Berlin Letter, Nov. 28.]

If reperts of merchants and commercial travellers coming from Russia can be relied on, a general belief, or rather terror, exists among all classes in the interior that the Emperor has decided that the next levy of recruits shall not be limited to the ordinary number of 10, but raised to the extraordinary number of 25 per 1,000 souls, throughout both grand cheumscriptions of the empire. No w, as about forty-live millions out of the whole Russian population are subject to the conscription, the drain unon that population will, if this measure be carried into execution, amount, at 20 per 1,000, to the enormous number of 900,000 adult males, between the ages of 19 and 30, torn forever from their homes and families, and from agriculture and industry. As a vest impority of recruits are furnished from the seris of landed proprietors and propuetors of industrial establishments, some idea may be formed of the less to them by the abtraction of hands which belong to bodies little better in the civil scale than the sic preors of juments of the Romans. Notwithstanding the strict secreey that exists as to all masters and moral movements within the Russian empire, and the means taken to conceal external facts from the knowledge even of subordinate authorities, something approaching to truth does, we know, fifter through the populations even in remote places. In despite of Te Deums, and of bulletins of victories ordered to be read in places of worship from the pulpit, truth cannot be entirely concealed. Proprietors of series and fathers of families see thousands upon thousands wrenched from them, and regard the order to "shave" recruits as a sentence of eternal separation or inevitable death. Within the last two years upwards of 500,000 recruits, independent of reserved men, have been "shaved" and incorporated. Of these probably one half at least are already victims of disease or the sword. We say one-half, because it is clear to demonstration that the Russia

upwards of 40 per cent of the whole have disappeared. Upon the morning of the 5th the Bussian commander had 110 battalions at his disposal, including marines, exclusive of cavalry, artillery, and seamen, which latter have rendered most efficient aid to the defence of the place. He brought 95 battalions into the field in one way or another, as clearly demonstrated by our provious accurate numinal details of regiments and battalions. Taking the Russian after-battle declarations to be true, these 95 battalions represented, at 600 per battalion, a force of 60,000 effectives in round numbers, of which 50¢ battalions, or 30,000 bayonets, composed the grand attack. Of these, as Prince Menschkoff himself admits, nearly one-third were put hors du combat; so that the battalions, as well as those of the Minak and Volhynia regiments, which were attacked and routed by General Foret, must be reduced to an average of 400 cach. If it suit Russian purposes, we shall be told in a few days that all regiments are again at their full standard of 4,000 effectives; and then, if they be again routed, down the scale will go to 2,400, or less. It will not be the fault at least of the Vienna Frendez Blaff and Soldaten Freund, of the Berlin Kreutz Zeitung, of the Augsburg Allgemeire, and two or three other Russian inspired journals, if this aliding-scale deception be not accredited.

Meantime the Russians build great hopes on storms and tempests. The part of wreckers is in perfect character with the whole conduct of their immense and vanuted navy. They are furious with Sir Charles Napier for not having lest a single craft—furious even with the storms and sunken rooks, which he has skifully defied and avoided. At Sebastopol they hope for better success, and pray for tempests in their temples as all other Caristinas pray for serene weather. They caloulate on this alliance for a thousand obstacles to the regular supply of provisions, ammunition, stores, and relatored ments. Their own difficulties of transport are immense, in despite of the a

the five Powers on the Lerms of the treaties now eatieting between Russia and the Porte, which is to view calculations of the Ports, and the Ports, and the Ports, and all the Ports, and all the Ports, and the Very least conditions to which the Ports, and the very least conditions to which the Ports, and the very least conditions to which the Ports and the Very least conditions to which ask collected provinces themselves. Those provinces the no longer applying to fear from the case of the protected provinces themselves. Those provinces the no longer applying to fear from the case of the protected provinces the last relative independence of which Servia has already gives no resiligiance to the Forte and the restriction is a silegiance to the Forte and the restriction is a silegiance to the Forte and the restriction is a silegiance to the Forte and the restriction.

In the Ports of the Ports and the restriction is a war so tura stening to her own frontiers. Europe has been drawn much this war by the abuse on the part of Russia of these anomalous and indefinite rights by exercised by a powerful State at the expense of a weeker neighbor. Nothing, therefore, care he less calculated to satisfy our hopes of a soil and office of the provinces it has ceased to govern, and cas ill afford to defend, that to boil them on so perittions that Russia consents to entertain, they do not remove any merical part of the difficulties to which the peace of Europe has unhappily been accriticed.

THER ERINFORKCHERNYS ALEBEADY SENT TO THE CRIMEA.—NUMBERS AND PROBABLE when the provinces in which they were likely to arrive after the halfle of like for the provinces of the restore of provisions which the place may be a subjected from the contract of the provinces of the season of the restriction.

THER ERINFORKCHERNYS ALEBEADY SENT TO THE CRIMEA.—NUMBERS AND PROBABLE AND WELLOW TO THE CRIMEA.—NUMBERS AND PROBABLE AND THE CRIMEA.—NU

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.
According to the new organization of August 1,
1852, the Austrian army consists of— 1862, the Austrian army consists of

Sixty-two regiments of the line, each of
6,869 men.

Fourteen frontier regiments
One regiment of chasseurs.
CAVALEY.
Sixteen regiments of the line.

20,145
Two regiments light cavalry.

ABTILLERY.

Engineers and corps d'etat major, 1,140
gurs.

11,116 Men.

Engineers and corps d'état major, 1,140 gurs.

11,116
Pioneer corps.

5,682
Gendarmerie.

20,060
At the beginning of last month the strength of the Austrian mobile army under Baron Hess was stated by the Augsburg Gazette to be 220,000 men, with 300 field gums. Marshal Wimpffen's corps stood in Bohemia 30,000 strong, and might, it was believed, be raised by reinforcements from Italy and the southtto 120,000 men, with 200 guns. Since then, that is to say last week, the sixth army carps has been carried by the North and South Austrian railways from Styria to Moldavia.

OTTOMAN ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

The Journal de Constantinople states that the Ottoman army of the Danube was to advance by forced marches to the Pruth, enter Bessarabis, and attack the Russians.

Thirty thousand men under Achmet Pasha, formerly of Kalafat, and new a march al, march to Babadagh to guard the Danube. Isk ender Bey commanas the varguard of 5,000 men, and is going to destroy the enemy's works at Ismail. The cavalry under Halem Pasha, had reached Fokshany. The main body of the Turkish army, under Omer Pasha, and composed of about 68,000 infantry, was a watting the cessation of the rains, upon which it would march for the Pruth. Tassoun Pasha sends the troops under his orders from Rustcluk to Buchalest, and will himself keep garrison there with 8,000 men.

The same journal says that the Porte is sending 0,000 troops from Constantinople, and two regiments from Varna, to the Crimea. On the 17th numerous steamers and transports arrived in the Basphorus, from England, with reinforcements.

THE AWFUL STORM IN THE BLACK SEA

THE AWFUL STORM IN THE BLACK SEA.
TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF TRANSPORTS AND BUILDTIONS OF WAR—THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

[From a Eupatoria letter, Nov. 18.]

We have but heavy tidings to communicate to England by this mail, though still we are thankful that our loss has been rather by the blast of the tempest than the hand of the enemy. On Tuesday, the 14th instant, the fleet and transports lying at Eupatoria, the Katcha, and Balakhara, were exposed to the fury of a transadous gale from the westward, which resulted in the loss of at least thirty-five vessels, and the partial injury of many more. The night of the 13th, though lewering, gave no sign of the approaching storm, for it was almost a calm in the middle watch; but about halfpart six in the morning the sky darkneed, and a neavy aquall burst forth from the S. S. W.; second anchors were immediately let go, and every precontion taken to prevent diameter. The gale fresheemed, and shortly after eight No. 20 transport, Guager, dragged her anchors, and fouling those of No. 1, Pyrences, both ships drove together, and a few minutes after fouled her Wajesty's atip Samson, carrying away her bowspit and foremast, which latter, in falling, struck the mainmant, the fall of which destroyed the mizenmast; thus in the space of two minutes rendering her a complete wreck aloft. The two transports thom hoke away from her, and brought up again at fifty yards distance, about 1,100 yards from the shore. At 10 A.M. a small French brig stranded near the mouta of the Katcha, and from this tree till darkness hid the scene from our view, a succession of terribic disasters followed each other in quick succession. Fortunately the shore in the asign bockness of the river is transmitted by a sandy basch—hence here we have not had to deplore the loss of life an well as property. Nos. 1 and 20 parted for the last time a little after moon, and were eoon dashed on abore, where they remained at about ten yards dig.